The Hillsborough Recorder.

D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY. [TERMS---$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 16th day of November, 1876, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of THE OBSERVER, a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper.

Of long experience in their profession as editors, respectively of the Fayetteville Observer and the Wilmington Journal, they do not affect to doubt the soundness of the general judgment which assigns them ability, to furnish a newspaper suited to the needs and adapted to the tastes of the people of North Carolina. Differing in politics in the olden time, there was never a difference between the Observer and the Journal in zeal for the interests and honor of North Carolina. To promote the one, and to uphold and add to the other will be the object of the Observer now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of public interest, and apt to give those opinions plain expression, they deem it the first duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers with the information of their opinions—to publish all 'the news;' and their purpose is to make The Observer now, as of old, a truthful, accurate, condensed history of the times in which we live. It was thus that 'the old Observer' won its hold upon the people of North Carolina, enjoying the affection of its party friends, receiving the respect and confidence of its bitterest political foes, and commanding in its comparatively isolated location a circulation larger than has ever been attained by any other North Carolina newspaper, and it is thus, by like dignity, and fairness that the editors of The Observer, transferred to the State Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon equal, and then surpass, its former circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve the public confidence by earnest efforts to promote the public welfare, first and foremost of North Carolina, next of all the Southern States, and finally, and through these, of the whole Union. They think that this can only be effected by the prevalence of Democratic principles and the dismissal of the Radical party from the places and power which they have so greatly abused, and under whose baleful rule the South has been outraged and the whole country has been impoverished and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE,
W. L. SAUNDERS.

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From the Richmond Whig.

IS THE UNION IN DANGER?

Were we to attach importance to the threats and saying of the extreme Radicals, to the above question we would answer, unhesitatingly, Yes; for a successful effort upon their part to count the electoral vote of one or more States for as chief magistrate who was not entitled to it, especially when his election would be due to so glaring an outrage, would be revolution—a revolt against the Constitution and the laws; peaceable it might be for the time being if the majority acquiesced in the usurpations of the minority, but it would be, nevertheless, a revolution, and such a one as would inevitably result in the ultimate destruction of the Union as at present constituted—that is, in our republican form of government, the fundamental principle of which is that the MAJORITY SHALL RULE. We, however, while we have lamented the agitation and excitement (which is ever productive of mischief to the business interests and the prosperity of the country), which has resulted from the expressed determination of unscrupulous, Jacobinical, Radical leaders to count their men in without regard to justice, law, or the consequence of its violation, have still ever retained an abiding faith in the good sense, the virtue and fairness of the great mass of the voters of the country, whether Democrats or Republicans. The Radicals, the *Red* Republicans of the country, led by such desperate revolutionists as the infidel Ingersoll, the unscrupulous Chandler, the reckless Morton, and their lesser lights of carpet-bag notoriety, such as Kellogg, Chamberlain, Sterne, Wells, *id est omne genus*, while they make all the noise, yet they constitute, we are certain, but a small fragment of the Republican party, and are day by day becoming more odious to the country and less capable of mischief.

Calm, reflecting men of all parties and all sections—men of property, of character, and of patriotism—cannot fail to appreciate the importance of peace, of fraternity, of preserving the Union in its integrity; and this they know can never be accomplished unless justice prevails and the laws of the country are respected. Therefore it is that our equanimity has not been disturbed nor our faith shaken by the tumoil of the hour. The Union has cost too much in blood and treasure, it is too dear to the American heart, to be destroyed thus easily by traitors and revolutionists for their unhallowed ends. The peace and prosperity of the country is not to be ruthlessly sacrificed thus lightly, and, our word for it, as we declared before the election, the honest, patriotic masses of all parties will see to it that he who has been elected fairly will be quietly inaugurated. There will be no war about it; the voice of the people, regardless of party, will command the peace. Already the second, sober thought of even extreme Republican partisans is finding patriotic utterance, Butler himself declaring that 'there must be no tampering with the returns by the returning boards, and no President counted in through fraud.' No; the Union is not in danger, nor will the peace of the country be disturbed. The country can't afford it; it would bring ruin to the North and continued misfortune to the South. Samuel J. Tilden has been beyond a doubt fairly, constitutionally elected, and the returning boards of Louisana and Florida mistake the temper of the Republicans of the North if they suppose the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union is to be sacrificed to secure the inauguration of their defeated candidate for the presidency. In the language of Gen. Buttler, 'The people of the country will hurl to destruction any party that attempts so great an outrage.'

WILL HE SUCCEED?

In nine cases out of ten, man's life will not be a success if he does not bear burdens in his childhood. If the fondness or the vanity of father or mother have kept him from hard work, if another always helped him out at the end of his row; if instead of taking his turn at pitching off, he stowed away all the time—in short, if what was light always fell to him, and what was heavy about the same work to some one else; if he has been permitted to shirk until shirking has become a habit, unless a miracle has been wrought, his life will be a failure, and the blame will not be half so much his as that of his weak and foolish parents.

On the other hand, if a boy has been brought up to do his part, never allowed to shirk and legitimate responsibility, or to dodge work, whether or not it made his head ache, or soiled his hands, until bearing burdens has become a matter of pride, the heavy end of the wood his choice, parents as they bid him good bye may dismiss their fear. The element of success are, his and at some time and in some way the world will recognize his capacity.

Signs are small measurable things, but interpretations are illimitable.—Elliott.

SNUFF-TAKING WOMEN.

The ladies had no little to do with snuff holding its own so long. How soon English women began to follow the example of Catherine de Medicis we cannot tell. The feminine admirers of Sacheverell contended as ardently for a pinch of his "orangery," as second-hand beaux had once struggled to dip their fingers in Dryden's box, and carried their idol's portrait in the lids of their boxes. A lady, writing in 1712, describes herself as a significant creature, who dressed not; took no snuff and did no fashionable things. Lady Betty Modish, who would accept no gift from her lover save a snuff-box, asserts "sincerity in love is as much out of fashion as sweet snuff, nobody takes it now."

Steele likewise loudly against the impertinent custom fine women had fallen into; which whether performed coquettishly or with a sedate, masculine air, was in his eyes equally disagreeable.

Of course the sex treated such lecturings with contempt. Neither wise words nor witty words ever yet availed against fashion. Fine ladies still continued to kill time by the aid of snuff—still held it to be a sovereign remedy for fashionable feminine ailments.

Forty years after Steele had preached without converting, the Connoisseur complained that women, who should cultivate cleanliness, persisted in industriously bedaubing themselves with snuff, and warned them that it was an implacable enemy to the complexion, besides bloating the nose, imbrowning the fingers and making lovers chary of the honey of their lips.

Garrick presented his wife with a gold snuff-box. The dainty little trinket was to be seen not many years back in the shop-window of a London pawnbroker, side by side with a diamond ring, once the property of Mrs. Nisbett.' When Mrs. Sterne was about to join her husband in Paris, in 1762, he wrote: 'You will find good tea upon the road from York to Dover; only bring a little to carry you from Calais to Paris. Give the custom house officer what I told you. At Calais give more, if you have much Scotch snuff; but, as tobacco is good here, you had best bring a Scotch mull, and make it yourself; that is, order your velvet to manufacture it, 'twill keep him out of mischief;' and, in a second letter he adds, 'you must be cautious about Scotch snuff; take half a pound in your pocket, and make Lyd do the same.' Charles Lamb did not object to his sister favoring the male; perhaps, like Dr. Dunlop, he thought it decent to see an old maid taking snuff; and she was not ashamed to picture herself and her brother writing the Tales from Shakespeare at one table. Like a literary Darby and Joan; I taking snuff, and he groaning all the while, and saying he can make nothing of it, till he has finished, when he finds he has made something of it.' Mary Lamb, like Mrs. Sterne, had doubtless, to content herself with Scotch snuff. She could not pretend to the dowager's delight, macauba; still less to the delicious compound of rappee and bitter al monds, scented with ambergris and attar, called Violet Strasbourg, which Queen Charlotte adulterated with green tea ere she snuffed it up her royal nose. So lately as 1820 snuff was something which 'almost every well-bred man presents to every woman;' but its career, at least in the world of fashions, was nearly run, and came to a sudden end with the death of the last of the Georges. It is to be hoped the fair ones will never take snuff into favor again.

RUST.

Did you ever find lying in some neglected spot, buried amongst the grass, perhaps, some old tool, which you remember, sharp and bright and useful, but which is now covered with rust and useless? The rust and the dull edge have come of its long rest. Had it been constantly used, it might have been broken, but it never would have been that dull, useless thing while it lasted.

It is just so with human beings. Inaction is worse for them than hard work. Unused talents rust. The mind that is never sharpened, grows dull. One who has never done what he might, finds his power gone at last. Sometimes, when mind lies useless, and hands are folded, the soul rusts also. I do not know St. Simon's history, but I doubt if he was as worthy a saint as many another just because he lived at the top of a pillar, and to quote Miss Braddon, 'had his meals sent up to him in a basket.' Had he even come down for his food, he might have found some chance of being useful.

There is work in the world for every mind, and heart, and body. No one knows his own strength, how good his work may be or what his recompense; but do not for that reason lie in a mouldy corner of the world and rust.

A mind that has been strained until its chords have snapped is better than one over which moth and mildew have crept, and a broken heart better than a rusted one.

HOW TO BE ACCEPTABLE.

If we could only impress upon all mankind the fact that a sacred duty which devolves upon each individual is to keep himself or herself pure, aware and acceptable to those about them at all times, we should feel that he had accomplished a work of priceless value. Of course we cannot do this, nor can we expect to influence any large proportion of the people in that direction of that cleanliness which so nearly approximates godliness. But we do not stimulate a select few to greater care of themselves, to greater consideration for the taste and feelings of others, and in this we have a sweet and lasting reward. Thousands of our young readers will, by and by, reflect that to our teachings they owe something to their good manners, not a little to their good morals and very much to their good habits and they will, some way, thank us for our earnestness in their behalf. So we remember that when we preach temperance and cleanliness and a life of thoughtful purity, we are teaching our readers an allsim portant lesson, and one which cannot be too early learned.

There is a great deal of selfishness in the world, and this trait is manifested in nothing more than in personal habits. It ought, for example, to be sufficient inducement to any man to abandon the use of tobacco, to know that the habit makes him offensive to the world. To the right minded man it surely would, for disguise it as you will, the habit of using tobacco by eating it, or burning it in a pipe or a roll, or putting it in the nose, does make the person so employing it very dirty, very offensive in smell and very disagreeable. The offence does not cease for days after the poison be abandoned. Its odor is wonderfully noxious and wonderfully lasting. It is simply detestable. Those persons who contaminate themselves with this dangerous and unclean herb ought to be placed in a colony by themselves, without permission to approach human beings. By this means, and by confining marriages among tobacco users strictly to the members of the colony, the poisoned race would speedily die out, because strong and healthy offsprings are not possible from such a union. Disease, imbecility and deformity of body and mind and conscience—these are the fruits garnered in the offspring of parents addicted to this selfish vice.

In thus teaching our people how to be acceptable, we are inculcating a still higher moral—the moral of a pure life. For impurity in thought or act or word is always an offence always objectionable. We demand of all, the young as well as the old, that they preserve themselves pure, blameless and acceptable and free from the contaminations which beset humanity everywhere.—*Hall's Journal.*

PEGGING HIS WAY UP.

We recently read, in the Springfield *Kentuckian*, a story of a man who discovered a bee-tree in which the bees had deposited a large amount of honey, at a distance of one hundred and seven feet from the ground. It was a popular tree, and there was not a branch below the hollow in which the bees had stored their honey.

How could the honey be got at was the question. The ingenuity of the finder was adequate to the emergency. He made a lot of stout wooden pegs. He then bored a hole with a large auger in the tree at a convenient height above. Into this he drove a peg, and so he worked his way up the tree, until he got up to the honey, when he deliberately cut off the top of the tree, and secured his prize; the pegs serving him as a ladder on which to pass up and down.

The way in which that Kentuckian pegged his way up to success, is a good illustration of the way in which nearly every great prize in life is won. Enduring prosperity is gained step by step, or peg by peg. And each peg must be made of good solid timber and be securely driven home. Had that Kentuckian been careless as to the material of which even one of his pegs was made, or as the secureness with which it was fastened to the tree, might have defeated him just as he was coming down with his prize.

So it often is in the career of men. When one has reached the topmost peg, and has grasped the coveted prize, and supposes he is safely bearing it off, some rotten peg of character gives way beneath him, and he is precipitated headlong to defeat and disgrace.

A NOBLE BOY.

A crippled beggar was striving to pick up some old clothes that had been thrown from the window, when a crowd of rude boys gathered about him, mimicking his awkward movements, and hooting at his helplessness and rags. Presently a noble little fellow came up, and pushing through the crowd, he helped the poor crippled man to pick up his gifts, and placed them in a bundle. Then slipping a piece of silver into his hand, he was running away, when a lady, leaning from an upper window, said earnestly, 'God bless you for that!' As he walked along, he thought how glad he had made his own heart by doing good. He thought of the poor beggar's grateful look; of the lady's smile, and her approval; and better than all, he could hear his Heavenly Father whispering, 'Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.'

Little reader, when you have an opportunity of doing good, and feel tempted to neglect it, remember the noble little boy and the crippled beggar.

THE RADICAL GRAB OF LOUISIANA

New Orleans, Nov. 17.—W Jasper Blackburn, ex-Radical member of Congress from Louisiana and still an ardent member of that party, comes out over his own signature and acknowledges that Tilden and Nichols have fairly carried the State. Mr. Blackburn says:

"As the oldest native Republican in the Gulf States, I call for a display of manly honor in this matter. Tilden and Nichols are evidently elected. Let them be inaugurated. If not, then let us have another war and an electoral separation, or another policy of reconstruction. The South, especially Louisiana, cannot live as she has been living for the past decade. It is a mockery upon human rights and an insult to all true manhood to say that she can."

* * * It has been positively determined by the Democratic electors of the State that if they are counted out by the board, they will meet and organize, and send on their vote for Tilden and Hendricks to Washington. Thus, as in 1872, there will be two sets of electoral votes from Louisiana, and the Senate will be compelled to come to some agreement with the House as to a method for determining which shall be counted. Conservatives will also do as they did in 1873—declare the election of Gen. Nichols, their candidate for Governor. The Democratic Legislature will organize and recognize Gen. Nichols as Governor. This government will be recognized as their lawful government by the people of Louisiana, and then if Gen. Grant chooses to repeat his performance of 1873, and install the Packard faction by force, the people will bow to it as they did before. They say that under no circumstances will they resist the authority of the United States, but that if Packard is to rule over them he must have the active support of the Federal Government for every minute of the whole four years of his term, just as Kellogg had.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELECTIONS.

Never has there been a Presidential election in which personality played a lesser part than in this. It has been decided entirely on political principles.

And what are these principles on which the election has turned? As we regard it, the choice of Mr. Tilden is a reaffirmance of the doctrines in which the American Revolution originated, and on which the republic is founded.

I. The Fathers of the Revolution dreaded, above almost all other things, military prestige, as dangerous to the liberties of the people. There was no constitutional impediment in the way of a third term to Gen. Grant; but the people preferred a peaceful citizen, on whose shoulders a star or an epaulette never shone.

II. It was a leading idea in the foundation of the Government that power should return at short intervals to the people, and that it could not long be safely intrusted to the same hands. We believe that the public sentiment is strongly in favor of a general rout of the office-holders, and that one moving cause in Mr. Tilden's favor was the belief that he would make this change.

III. For eight years we have had a personal, semi-military and corrupt Government, conceded to be such by the great journals of its own party. There was a general apprehension and belief that, though diminished in degree, this system would be substantially continued under Hayes. The doctrine of the Fathers was that all public offices were established, not for the benefit of the holders, but of the people conferring them. There was confidence that Mr. Tilden would make all his appointments in compliance with this vital principle.

The election of Mr. Tilden we regard as the second dawn, the reproduction, of the era of the Revolution.—*N. Y. Sun.*

How many minutes have you to spare? Five, ten, fifteen? Much may be done with them. We have heard of a young man who read through a History of England while waiting for his meals at a boarding house. We have read of a mathematician, who is said to have composed an elaborate work when visiting with his wife, during the interval between the moment when she first rose to take leave of her friends and the moment when she finished her last words.

The small stones which fill up the crevices have almost as much to do with making the fair and firm wall as the great rocks; so the wise use of spare moments contributes not a little to the building up in good proportions a man's mind.—Rev. E Paxton Hood.

DEATH IN A DISHCLOTH.

A lady says in the *Rural World*: When some of you are sure to be down with typhoid fever; when neighbors are neglecting their own work to nurse you; when doctors are hunting in cellars and old drains for the cause, let me whisper in your ear, look to your dishcloths. If they be black and stiff and smell like a 'bone yard,' it is enough—throw them in the fire, and henceforth and forever wash your dishes with cloths that are white, cloths that you can see through, and see if you have that disease again. There are sometimes other causes, but I have smelled a whole house full of typhoid fever in one 'dish rag.' I had some neighbors once—clever, good sort of folks; one fall four of them were sick at one time with typhoid fever. The doctor ordered the vinegar barrels white washed, and threw about forty cents worth of carbolic acid in the swill pail and departed. I went into the kitchen to make a gruel—I needed a dishcloth and looked about and found several, and such 'rags!' I burned them all, and called the daughter of the house to get me a dishcloth. She looked around on the tables. 'Why,' said she, 'there were about a dozen here this morning,' and she looked in the wood box, and on the mantlepiece, and felt in the dark corner of the cup-board. 'Well,' I said, 'I saw some old, black, rotten rags lying round, and burned them, for there is death in such dishcloths as those, and you must never use such again.'

I 'took turns' at nursing that family four weeks, and I believe those dirty dish cloths were the cause of all that hard work. Therefore, I say to every house keeper, keep your dishcloths clean. You may wear dresses without ironing, your sunbonnets without starch—but you must keep your dish cloths clean. You may only comb your head on Sundays, you need not wear a collar, unless you go from home—but you must wash your dish cloth. You may only sweep the floor 'when the sign gets right;' the window don't need washing, you can look out at the door; that spider web on the front porch don't hurt anything—but, as you love your lives wash out your dishcloth. Let the foxtail get ripe in the garden (the seed is a foot deep anyway,) let the holes in the heels of your husbands footrags go undarned, let the sage go ungathered, let the children's shoes go two Sundays without blacking, let two hens set on one wooden egg—but wash your dish cloth CLEAN.

THE DIFFERENCE.

I feel to-night, said a Carrollton lady, who had always at a loss for work, at a musical party the other evening—I feel to night like a—like a—Dear me, how stupid I am! Like a—

A morning star? suggested the husband.

No, dear; like—What are those birds that sing after dark?

Mosquitos.

What nonsense you talk! Of course not. Well, how annoying!

Betsey-bug.

Rubbish! Dear me, its extremely annoying! What is it I feel like? I know what it is just as well as anything. Those birds that never sing except at night time?

Bull-toads?

The latter suggestion of her husband was rejected with scorn, and she remarked that it was of little consequence—she would probably think of it by-and by.

About two o'clock the following morning Fred was dreaming that while on the top of the bank of California when it exploded, he was blown clear into the middle of a Sandwich Island barbecue. Just as the odor of roasted missionaries greeted his nostrils, he was awakened by his wife.

Fred, Fred?

What's the matter now?

I've got it!

What, the colic?

No, pet, its the nightengales.

Where do you feel them, pet?

Of you stupid, I've got the word I couldn't think of last night. I feel like the nightengale.

I'm darned if I do! And he turned over and went to sleep.

RESTITUTION.

You have defrauded your neighbor. You have done him an injury, not accidentally, but on purpose. You have sought your own profit by inflicting a loss upon him. You have what belongs, not to you, but to him. You must proceed then to make restitution. Go at once. Go today, if you can. State the facts frankly and honestly. Acknowledge your wrongdoing, and repair the harm as fully as you can. It will cost you a struggle to do this. When, however, you have made up your mind to the struggle, you will probably find it easier than you believed. Now whatever you do, don't keep this burden upon your conscience. It will stand between you and God. It is an obstacle which you cannot get over. You may forget that it is there; but there it is and you are on one side, and Almighty God is on the other.—*Dean Howson.*

It was a little three year old who remarked that she didn't want to kiss her papa because he had 'fings on his mouth.'

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....NOV. 29. 1876.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina was fully organized on Monday, by the election of the officers mentioned in our last issue. The President of the Senate, James L. Robinson, is an old member of the House, over which he presided with dignity and ability for two successive sessions. His election to the Senate brought him forward through his past record at once as a prominent candidate for the Presidency pro tem. of that body. His most formidable competitor was Maj. John W. Graham of Orange, whose long experience and distinguished abilities gave his claims great strength.

In the House, the Speaker, Mr. Charles Price of Davie: is a young man whose parliamentary experience was acquired by one term of service in the Senate and a seat in the Constitutional Convention. He is a young man of thirty years of age, and has already acquired reputation as a lawyer and as an orator. He has entered upon his new duties with a clear knowledge and appreciation of them, and with an enviable self possession which bids fair to make him eminent as a Speaker.

The business of the first two days of the session was mainly consumed by the joint session of the two Houses to count the votes cast for the officers of the State voted for in the late general election.

It was a tedious process, and is not yet concluded owing to the failure of six Counties to make returns. Time has been given and measures taken to secure the returns by the day fixed at the adjournment of the joint session, which is the 28th inst.

Both Houses have fallen at once into the current of reform. On Wednesday a resolution passed the Senate reducing the per diem of members to $4 that of Speaker to $6, that of Principal and Reading Clerks to $5, and all other Clerks and Door keepers elected by the General Assembly to $4. This caused some discontent and squirming, but the resolution passed the House with only eleven votes in the negative and it is now a law.

There is a general disposition to repeal the laws regulating the rate of interest and to prevent usury. One or more bills have been introduced into the Senate, and several into the House. The general sentiment here is that the laws have failed to secure the relief anticipated; and there is a disposition to do justice to State institutions, which, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the rights and privileges of the National banks, stand at a great disadvantage.

We always opposed the laws regulating the rate of interest, not that we did not as earnestly desire relief to the people as much as the most ardent advocates of the measure, because, first we have always denied the right of legislation to control the value of money any more than that of any other commodity, and secondly, because, there being no uniform law in the States regulating the rate of interest, money would seek investment in those States which paid such interest as the lender considered a proper equivalent for the use of his money. And so it has proved, and the state has had to bear this additional drain upon its resources, at a time when every source of prosperity had been tapped, and an exhaustion, felt by every individual and every interest, has fallen upon the State.

We may add elsewhere some additional Legislature proceedings.

The monied and business interests of the North are the best guarantees of the peaceful solution of the present difficulties. Absolute ruin would follow upon any violent determination of the question. The national credit is even now stretched to its utmost tension. Another civil war would ruin it beyond redemption, and would blast the colossal fortune of the North, based upon that credit.

And though the future has an ugly look in some aspects, interest will compel peace The same forbearance, good humor and peacefulness which characterized the exciting day of the general election, must come to exercise a controlling influence over that portion of the nation who bluster and threaten war to carry their ends—and that part of the nation is only the office holders after all. Their bread and butter is in danger, and they would have us believe the nation is in danger.

The *N. Y. Tribune* calls lustily for peace, quiet, and acquiescence in whatever the returning boards may decide. Like Grant, it knows that these 'returning boards' are composed of the greatest scoundrels in the country, and by instinct will do the meanest thing they can. It is perfectly safe to appeal to them for an honest count and an honest return!!!

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The elation consequent upon the election of Tilden and his supposed quiet succession to the head of the government, has given way to another feeling, that of harassing doubts.

The determination of the administration to control by its interference the electoral vote of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, was put in practice even before the day of election. The army of the United States was detailed to stand guard around the ballot box. Its presence was productive of precisely a reverse result. Thousands of colored men voted under the protection of the soldiers for the Democratic ticket, who, without their presence, would have been driven, away by intimidation, or compelled to vote against their wishes.

And so, now, that there is a majority of votes in these states for Tilden and Hendricks, the same soldiers are ordered to stand around the Returning Boards and protect them in their fraudulent enumeration. South Carolina has already been counted in for Hayes, Louisiana will soon be recorded in the same way and it is idle to expect that Florida, whose vote only is wanting to secure the election of Tilden, will be allowed to cast her electoral vote for him.

Thus as far as the administration is concerned Hayes is elected.

This is revolution, brought about by illegal, violent and unconstitutional means, meaning nothing less than the overthrow of the government. This Grant evidently intends by the ominous and unusual act of massing troops at Washington City, ostensibly to preserve order in the District of Columbia; really to overawe Congress, or to repel any forcible attempt to inaugurate Tilden.

The duty of the South is a clear one. It must not be a party to any violence. Patient submission, but manly protest, is its duty. It cannot honorably acquiesce in the injustice, but it cannot forcibly seek to repair it. Its fortunes are in the hands of the North. To the North, the South unanimously referred the duty and privilege of the Presidential nomination. The South endorsed with enthusiasm the nominations made at St. Louis, and co-operated nobly for the redemption of the country. She has done her part. The responsibility is with the North. If that section is ready to see the fair fabric of this great republic overturned, the South must look on in sorrow; but she is constrained to submission. If freedom is destroyed, she can but draw her mantle around her face and die with dignified ring nation at the feet of the goddess of liberty.

But all is not yet lost, and with the Congress, with the sense of right, with the instincts of self interest, and possibly with the impulses of patriotism, the country may yet escape.

Remember, that the contest is between Office holders, and the vital interests of all other Americans.

Can the former succeed?

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The despatch from General Gordon which will be found elsewhere in this issue puts another phase on South Carolina affairs. The Supreme Court is put on its mettle, and may do, from affronted dignity, what it might not have done from a sense of justice or duty. And it were time that the Court had remembered that it had rights to uphold and character to defend. There never has been so brazen an assumption of authority than was exercised by this precious Returning board, when it usurped powers not its own, and wrested from the higher tribunal of the Supreme Court functions it was then in the very act of exercising.

This Returning Board however, has only advanced one step farther in the line of rascality and lawlessness which, under carpet bag rule, had become inseparable from South Carolina politics. The collision of the intellects of bad men had sharpened the ingenuity of invention, and new devices of wickedness were developed in the fertile brains of lawless adventurers, stimulated by the unbroken success of former expedients. The prompt act of the indignant Court may, as it rightfully ought, result in a revisal of the whole action of the Board, bring forth a recall and cancellation of the fraudulently issued certificates of election, and give the State to Tilden and Hampton, justly entitled to the fruits of their nobly won victory. If such be the case, then the attempt to reverse the decision in Florida and Louisiana had as well be, and no doubt will be, at once abandoned. Any one of these secures Tilden's election.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 8,

Hon. M. L. Stearns:

Florida must be made Republican. Troops and money will be furnished.

Z. CHANDLER.

Stearns, received this dispatch and now contends he is the only one to count the votes. "Troops and money." Which did it.

GEN. MATT. W. RANSOM.

On Wednesday night the Democratic caucus unanimously renominated this gentleman to his seat in the Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. It was a noble tribute to noble men. It was a magnanimous recognition on the part of able and authoritative representatives of the honor that none was found to present his claims in opposition to one who has so magnificently illustrated the character of North Carolina, and so fearlessly and splendidly upheld the rights of the South while at the same time correctly adjusted the most liberal ideas of sectional brotherhood.

North Carolina owes since the war a debt which long years cannot cancel, for he has adorned the National Legislature once more with that lofty type of southern statesmanship shared it is true with others from our sister states of the same character but to whom the Capitol had long been a stranger. Once more he has adorned it with that elevation of sentiment, that honesty of purpose, that culture of mind, that elegance of speech, that courtesy of manner the true characteristics in the olden time of the Southern representation.

He takes his seat in a crisis nearly as alarming as that of 1860. To his judgment, his prudence his energy and his eloquence we confide the interests of the State.

The new State Administration and the new Constitution will both be inaugurated on the first of January 1877.

The Legislature will probably not adjourn for recess until a few days before Christmas, devoting this portion of the session to important and necessary routine work; such as the arrangement of the revenue bill, examination into the affairs of the Charitable and Penal Institutions, and making provision for the same and giving the session after the 1st of January to the adaptation of the present laws to the new Constitution.

Hard times have brought before the Legislature a number of bills for the relief of Sheriffs. These bills are of annual introduction, but were never more applicable than now when money is so inaccessible under the influence of the depressive influence of a bad government upon the business of the country, and the disastrous operations of an unfortunate, not to say unwise, Usury law which has driven money out of the State to more profitable investments.

These laws are as much for the relief of the people as of Sheriffs. It is probable that some general law, avoiding unwise indulgence will soon pass both branches of the general Assembly.

The Richmond *Whig* says: The news from Florida is most inspiring. Stearns, the carpet-bag Governor, has evidently found out that even the Radicals on the returning board will not dare to perpetrate the fraud of making a false return. So he, the head devil, threatens to seize upon the returns and make the count as he pleases, like the late John B. Baldwin's man. Stearns 'don't care a d—n what happens' so it does not happen to him. He deserves, and appears to be hankering after, a sour apple tree.

Attorney General Taft when informed that troops were actually encamped in Washington said in most emphatic language that it was a surprise to him, and that it was the first he knew of any portion of the army being ordered to the city.

The Richmond *Whig* says: After having been in secret conference with Kellogg and the Radical returning board of Louisiana, and arranged the plan of manipulating the returns in that State, Noyes, Hayes' friend, from Ohio; Lew. Wallace, of Indiana; and Kasson, of Iowa, have posted off in hot haste for Florida to give the unscrupulous Sterns the benefit of their rascally advice. But it will all amount to nothing. The American people are not fools to be deceived by such notorious trickster, nor such cowards as to submit tamely to their rascally designs.

A QUESTION FOR THE NORTH.

The recent action of Chamberlain and the returning board in South Carolina, is the crowning infamy of the age, and the most desperate act of usurpation ever attempted in any civilized country. If such revolutionary proceedings and wanton disregard of law are to go unchecked, surely the death knell of liberty has been sounded in this country for generations to come. Will the North stand idly by and permit such acts of tyranny and usurpation—acts that would disgrace and scandalize even the most absolute Monarchy in the world? Is there no redress for the impoverished and oppressed Americans? Is there no punishment for those who ruthlessly trampled the sacred form of liberty and constitutional law in the dust? People of the North, the patient, struggling and impoverished have given Samuel J. Tilden, one of your candidates 138 of the electoral votes cast. Will you let Grant, Chandler and other conspirators wrench these votes from your hands? That is a question for you to decide!—*Charlotte Observer.*

GOV. HAMPTON'S ADDRESS.

To the People of South Carolina:

The Board of Canvassers met in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly on the 7th inst., and after canvassing the returns from all the counties, declared the result of the election for Governor and other State officers. Pending the contest and before the Supreme Court of the State, at their late session, had decided that it had jurisdiction of the case, and that the grave questions determining the result of the recent election were pending before the Supreme Court, composed of three Judges belonging to the Republican party, and in direct violation of the order of this tribunal, the board have issued certificates of election to the Republican Presidential Electors, and to the Republican State officers, and have refused to give certificates to Democratic members of the Legislature, shown by the returns of this same Board, to have been elected in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. This high handed outrage is well calculated to arouse the indignation of our long suffering people; but I assure them that this daring and reckless act of the board can have no legal effect whatever. I appeal to you, therefore, in the full confidence that the appeal will not be unheeded, that you will remain, even under these provocations, your characters as orderly and law abiding people. During the past excited political canvass, you have prudently avoided even the semblance of a purpose to disturb the public peace or to transgress the laws. Your cause, and it is the cause of constitutional government, and of civilization, has been carried to the highest court of the State, and you are willing to abide by the decision, feeling assured that this tribunal will see that the laws shall be enforced and justice secured.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE CRISIS.

A Washington dispatch dated November 16th, says: General Sherman, in an interview to-day, said:

'Everything is very quiet in the South. All the rifle clubs have dispersed, so far as I can hear. I do not apprehend any trouble from the Southern people. They are all quiet and law-abiding, and apparently disposed to be guided by their friends at the North.

'In case of there being trouble next March, you will have a great responsibility thrust upon your shoulders, General?'

'I don't know. My God, I hope there is not going to be any trouble. I don't apprehend any. I shall try to do my duty always.'

A gentleman present with a work entitled 'Fallen Empires,' under his arm, passed near Gen. Sherman and asked him if he did not think our country was in great danger of being again rent by factions and ruined in this coming contest.

'No' said Sherman briefly, blowing a great cloud of smoke in his most energetic fashion, 'our country is too young to die that way.'

'But,' said the philosopher of 'Fallen Empires,' 'don't you think our safety lies in doing away with our present system and building a more secure form of government, like the English?'

'No,' retorted Sherman, 'our people are not made for that sort of thing. We must work our destinies under our present laws and constitution. Our form of government may be modified in time, but its spirit will ever rest the same.'—*Chicago Times.*

President Tilden's majority over all on this ticket in New York is 28,719.

Saddlery and Harness.

I HAVE on hand and make to order,

Saddles, Bridles and Harness

which I am selling low for CASH.

I have also for Sale 25 HIVES OF BEES, Italians, Hybrids and Black Bees in improved hives. For sale Low for CASH.

Also a lot of PURE HONEY. Samples can be found at Laws' or Kirkland's.

All will be sold before Settle is elected; also a good lot of

NUMBER ONE CLOCKS.

For further information, call on me at my shop. Wanted to exchange good Barley.

SADLER JOE TURNER.

Oct. 18. tf.

GOOD FORTUNE

Waits on all who purchase tickets in the GRAND EXTRA DRAWING, *Monday December 4th 1876.*

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, of which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. The season of 1876 closes with the following scheme:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000.

Only 20,000 Tickets at $20 each. Fractions in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$50,000	
1 Capital Prize	20,000	
1 Capital Prize	10,000	
10 Prizes at $1,000	10,000	
25 Prizes at 500	12,500	
100 Prizes at 300	30,000	
200 Prizes at 100	20,000	
500 Prizes at 100	50,000	
2,600 Prizes at 20	40,000	
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700	
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800	
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900	
2,865 Prizes, amounting to	$568,900	

Write for Circulars or send orders to M. L. FOGARTY 147 Main St., Norfolk, Va; CHAS. T. HOWARD, New Orleans, La.

The First REGULAR QUARTERLY DOLLAR DRAWING will take place on January 2, 1877. Tickets $1 each. Capital Prize $15,000.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon my lands, with gun, dog or net, or otherwise committing depredations. This is fair warning to all, as I mean what I say.

JAMES H. PRATT.

Oct. 25 3t pd.

CALL AT HIGH POINT.

KIRKLAND & CO.,

FOR FOR

Old Imported Brandy,

Old Tom Gin,

HTURT Old Rye Whiskey

AND a general line of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BACON, FLOUR, SOAP, CANDLES, PEPPER, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, CHEESE, PICKLES, CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.

Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market.

We subscribe ourselves,

KIRKLAND & CO.

WE will take, CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods.

Mr. Collie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends.

May 5 tf.

Dr. D. A. Robertson,

Surgeon Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's Brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. March 1 tf.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER.

1005 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware,

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 4 1y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square

Richmond, Va.

T. W. Hocuniger,

PROPRIETOR.

A new and first class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the satisfying public.

Charges reduced $3, $2.50 and $2 per day, according to size and location of Room—with uniformity in every other respect.

J. M. BURRIS. J. M. HUTCHINGS. J. A. HUTCHINGS.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

STAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,

MAIN STREET,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct. 4 1y.

THOS. McCULLY,

CEM. SALOON.

Craighead Street (Near Main,)

Danville, Va.

KEEPS supplied with FISH, OYSTERS and GAME (in season,) and can serve them in any manner in his Restaurant. Bar well stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars and the best brands of Chewing Tobacco.

BILLIARD TEMPLE,

Up stairs, contains Geo. K. Phelan's first class tables, and is lighted by Gas. A Call Solicited. Oct 4 3m.

A. L. Ellett & Co.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Nos. 8, 10 and 12th St.

RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER to the Merchants of the South, the LARGEST and CHEAPEST assortment of GOODS they have ever been able to offer to the trade. Oct 4 3m.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT,

MIXED READY FOR USE,

Fire-Proof, Water-Proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A ROOF may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and its appearance, of this kind, inside to last from 20 to 30 years. Old roofs can be covered and made tight for a long series of years, and lasting longer than new shingles, without the shingles, or any repairing. IT STOPS EVERY LEAK, and for tin or iron becomes rust, or it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and NEVER CRACKS nor scales. Roofs covered with this elastic paint can be made water-tight at a small expense, and protected indefinitely from decay.

This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron or metal roofs, or any smooth surface, fourteen square feet to one gallon are required. To the square foot of surface, and although the first coat has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it never cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and gaps and gives a neat and durable roof that will last for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Tin roofs, stops the leaks—and although a slow dryer, when dry will set in a few hours after painting. As nearly all paints that are ready mixed contain Tar, be sure you obtain our Genuine article, which is entirely free from it.

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. Or,

BRICK RED.

our Bright Red is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a coating over old felt roofs.

Our only colors are

Chocolate, Red, Bright Red and Orange.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box		$3 50
10 "	keg	6 50
20 "	half barrel	12 00
40 "	one barrel	20 00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc at the following low prices:

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 2 cent per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½c. per square foot.

3000 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at 1c. per square foot.

3000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, for inside or outside work, at 60c. a gallon. Send for sample cards of colors. All orders must be accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory guarantee. No goods shipped C. O. D., unless express charges are guaranteed.

Local Agents Wanted. Send for circulars and terms.

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY,

102 & 104 Maiden Lane, New York.

Dr. O. Hooker, Local Agent Hillsboro.

E. D. HEARTT.

WITH

SEDDON and BRUCE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Groceries and Liquors,

VIRGINIA STREET.

RICHMOND, VA.

Sept. 13 6m.

The Hillsborough Recorder

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Volume for the Recorder for 1874.

1 year, $1·50.

6 months, .75.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads. and interesting reading matter.

A number of person have subscribed to the Recorder to pay in wood. This is a convenience to us, if terms are complied with. But we are compelled to pay cash for wood, while not a man has met his contract.

Those to give notice that unless stipulations are at once filed, the paper will be stopped to all such defrulters and the amounts due collected by legal process.

Our readers will please excuse our shortcomings this week in local matter. The great pressure upon our time during the past week when almost every moment was occupied with duties connected with our position as Principal Clerk of the House left us but little time for anything else. Hereafter we will be able to keep up the interest of our local columns.

We shall be indebted to our friends in different parts of this and the adjoining counties for communications to the Recorder containing news items or matters of interest to our readers. Our absence in Raleigh will necessarily abridge the contents of our local columns, and we look to our friends to aid us in supplying the deficiency.

North Carolina Almanac.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the above, published by J. Brantley, Raleigh. It is accurate, and reliable.

Dr. Thomas J. Wilson.

We are much gratified to announce that this gentleman's life has been so dangerously ill for the past fortnight, is now much better, and is on the road to a speedy recovery.

We regret to add that his venerable father, now in his eightieth year, who came in to visit him in his sickness, died on Sunday the 29th.

A very sharp cold snap on Sunday and Monday mornings.

Death of Capt. Avery.

This gentleman, whose retirement from the editorial management of the Burke Blade we announced last week, died suddenly at Smithfield on Friday morning. Mr. Avery was a gentleman of decided talent, a sound thinker and a sprightly writer of much wit, humor and originality, of great geniality of manner and contributed greatly to the adornment of the press of the State. He had edited successively and successfully the Piedmont Press, the Charlotte Observer and the Burke Blade.

We notice the Court House being neatly encased with very slightly palings—a very great improvement to the old fence they replace. We hope the Commissioners will extend their supervision to the removal of the preposterous erection which serves as a belfry. Its architectural design is worthy of the crude fancy of a savage. It ought to be put out of sight, or else it will be mistaken as a true conception of Orange county wealth and Orange county liberality.

The Old Line Road from Charlotte to Atlanta is to be sold on the 5th of December, and it is probable that the connection between that road and the A. & D. road will be severed. This may cause a material change in the time of the mails on the N. C. road of which we will give due notice.

The Election.

Returns from 80 counties have been received, by which it appears that Tilden's majority is upwards of 17000, and that of Vance somewhat less. The remaining counties all give Democratic majorities, and will swell the majority of Tilden to 18000 and Vance to near 17000.

This is good work for the Democrats of the state. The whole Democratic vote, so far as reported is about 118,000 and the Republican vote about 101,000.

Supreme Court Judge.

Judge Settle has at last proved a true prophet. He said here that he was not going back on the Supreme Court bench—he did not mean that he would be—and so he is'nt. Gov. Brogden has issued a commission to Judge Reade, who will fill the vacancy occasioned by the hasty resignation of Settle. No Pen, no judgeship, no executive chair for Tom. Alas! poor Yorick.

The public printing has been given to the News. The strongest opposition was the Observer, the Sentinel getting a fair vote on the first ballot. On the second ballot, the News got 60, and the Observer 55, fifty eight being necessary to a choice.

Mr. James Currie, Druggist in Baltimore, writes: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup personally and in my family for two and three years, and am prepared to say that there is nothing to compare to it as a cough, croup, colds, etc.

Editor's Correspondence.

RALEIGH, Nov. 28th 1876.

Tuesday in Raleigh was bright and excellent [illegible] semblance of the [illegible]. There is usual flocking [illegible] streets, in hours of leisure, [illegible] new members impatient to see the [illegible] of the [illegible] the fine particularly, is more [illegible]. For Raleigh abounds in pretty girls and [illegible] ladies make [illegible] as gay and brilliant as the [illegible] hued of the parterre. From there is the anxious throng of shoppers [illegible] from their doors [illegible] the passing crowds to [illegible] their purchase of their [illegible]. Then there are the busy [illegible] of the [illegible] of the hotels [illegible] houses discussing their [illegible] of drive or promenade, as the seats [illegible] alternately between Biden and Mayes. And then again, there is the busy flow of trade as the staple of the county is rushed in from the farms and filling the streets with eager buyers and sellers. To this add a brilliant sky and a bracing air, and you have a picture of Raleigh as it presents itself in these first days of the session. Referring first to the Legislature, we will remark, that, in personnel, both Houses present an appearance that have never been surpassed. There is a large proportion of middle aged men, perfect in health and physique, and fewer very young or very old men than have been found in either body since the war. A number of men like our representative John Knox Hughes are conspicuous for their fine stature and good looks. In point of intelligence, both bodies are highly respectable, if not remarkable. There has been no occasion for any development of talent, yet, on looking around over the House the eye falls upon numbers of gentlemen who will be equal to any occasion and able to grapple with and illustrate any subject, and the same remark applies to the Senate.

There is [illegible] likely on the part of many to bring the part of the session previous to christmas to a speedy close. But this is not [illegible] to the fact, that after the holidays, the business of the Legislature must be confined mainly to the adaptation of the laws to the new constitution which will go into effect on the 1st of Jan, 1877; and that many pressing needs of the State—the care of the public charities and penal institutions, for whom provision must be made and which cannot be done without careful scrutiny into their condition and careful estimates into their wants. The revenue bill is also to be prepared, and none of these things should come in conflict with the business after recess. The better judgment of members is that the Legislature will set until a few days before christmas.

"Monsieur Tonson," our Joe Turner, mounted in the Hall of the House yesterday afternoon. He played on the same old string; railroads, rings, newspapers &c. He did the Recorder the distinguished honor to signalize it among the ring papers, in connection with the *News*, Asheville *Citizen* and one of two more. He has the satisfaction of knowing this morning that against his will and intention, he did the *News* a signal service. Last night the matter of the Public Printing came up before the caucus for consideration. The candidates were the *Observer*, *News*, and *Sentinel*. The speech of Turner and a malignant circular distributed through the Hall by the Typographical Union denunciatory of the *News*, aroused very naturally a feeling of indignation that the attempt was made by these agencies to influence the choice of the caucus, and so on the second ballot, the *News* received a majority over the *Observer*.

C.

Thanks.

Our acknowledgments are tendered to the many of our brethren of the press for the kindly and flattering notices of us in connection with our election as Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives. Modesty forbids that we should reproduce the notices. We must make an exception, however, of the tribute from a Virginia contemporary because it shows that we have friends beyond the borders of our State.

We owe the following to the Danville, (Va, Times.

"We are glad Colonel John D. Cameron, of the Hillsboro *Recorder*, has been elected to the principal clerkship of the House of Representatives of North Carolina. He made a good officer before, is a perfect gentleman, and is devoted to the best interests of his State and the United States. We shall always be glad of any good fortune that may attend him."

A FREE CURE.

For consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others the wonderful virtues of this remedy, and will send FREE the original receipt complete, with all directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,
GREELEY BLOCK, SYRACUSE N. Y.
(P.O. Box 76.

Call at Claud. W. Brown's for your Christmas ticks. See ad.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C; Nov. 29, 1876.

The following directions for skinning birds, preserving and preserving insects, plants, reptiles, mammalia, &c; have been prepared by W. H. Smith, Professor of Natural History in the University, and are printed for the use of those who are willing to aid in equipping the Museum of the University. A handsome hall has been secured for the Museum, and we especially request the friends of the Institution to co-operate with us in filling it with samples showing the wonderful resources of the State. We want animals, plants, minerals, ores, soils, and whatever else, natural or artificial, which will illustrate these resources and be useful for teaching our students.

Our friends should not be afraid or modest as to many things. Surplus specimens can be exchanged with other museums. We have already received offers to furnish us with the products of the West, South America, and the Old World in exchange for those of North Carolina, and we feel sure that, at no distant day we will have a Museum which the people of the State will visit with pride and from which they will derive substantial benefit.

KEMP P. BATTLE, *President.*

The pamphlet can be had on application to Prof. W. H. Smith Chapel Hill, N. C.

For the Recorder.

TOO THIN.

Poet gun has shot again
The peal is loud, and louder,
But yet his shooting's most too thin,
I guess for want of powder.
I now shall shoot the poet gun,
With pen, my loved defender,
I run not back, too brave to run
If I am lean and slender.

My fortress I am safely in,
But not upon a bender,
His grape shot scattered most too thin,
To burst my wallo assunder.

The dust flew up before my fort,
It made me look and ponder;
I saw the blast, the loud report
Did fill my soul with wonder.

Sweet was the muse of his strain,
But yet I shoot at him.
He shot too low to hit his game,
His shooting's most too thin,

With heart and hand, ink and pen,
I'll make him howl and grin
And grit his teeth close in his den
And blast no more so thin.

I glory in his name and fame,
His pot is dry, he has no game,
To hear him blast so thin, no doubt
Would give an old gray cat the gout.

The victory I will not give o'er
I will not back nor run,
But volley after volley now,
Upon friend poet gun.

My motto is both brave and bold;
Whatever be the fun,
And my position I will hold,
In spite of poet gun.

And why my spike did not stay in
The hole I guess was most too thin,
And may be rusty too,
But now with pen and hand together
I'll spike it up to stay forever,
And smear it o'er with glue.

BETSEY.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury, N. J. and not one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggists Dr. O. Hooter and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any one. Don't neglect your cough.

"THE BOYS IN GREY."

We were wont to admire the boys, who wore the grey, though it was not for the grey alone, but for the noble, chivalrous hearts that beat under it. They commanded the admiration of the true and the brave in every land. But how few admire a fine head enveloped in grey hair and whiskers—very few. We all love admiration and nothing in our appearance is more calculated to secure it than pretty hair. If old age, sickness or sorrow has robbed you of it, you can regain it by the use of DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE. Its superiority is so great that it can be found on the shelves of every druggist in the land.

Temperance Lecture!

Prof W. C. Bowman, Editor of the N. C Good Templar will address the people o Hillsboro at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28th, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: The evil of Intemperance.

The public are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend.

The speaker wishes to meet with the Good Templars in Lodge after the address.

MARRIED.

In Oxford on the 21st inst, by the Rev. Mr. Vaughn, Mr. A. W. GRAHAM of this place to Miss. LUCY H. daughter of Prof. James H. Horner of Oxford.

[illegible] Sup. Court fined each member of the Canvassing Board [illegible] hundred dollars and imprisonment [illegible] afternoon. The case of the [illegible] Directors will be decided Monday.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court will issue [illegible] of attachment, under the seal of the [illegible] Democratic legislators from [illegible] counties.

[illegible] Reed [illegible] United States Congress has not [illegible] and says he will not.

All quiet here.

J. B. Gordon.

LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

New Orleans, Nov. 27.—The Board of Canvassers met at the usual hour. The attendance was as usual. Wells said that he must dispense with the reading of any protests. A motion is before the Board that all evidence must be in before the close of the coming week, or the Board would not be able to get through with its deliberations. He also said the Board had taken no action of filling the vacancy. Gov. Wells intimated that the Democrats had lost all claim to representation on the Board by Mr. Arregos' resignation. He said the Board would try to fill the vacancy if they could agree on any one. With regard to the returns laying in the express office, Gov. Wells said the Board had no funds to pay the charges, the Legislature having failed to make an appropriation. The members of the Board were unwilling to risk their own means when their warrants were thirty cents on the dollar. Col Zacharie said the Democratic committee would defray the expense.—Gov. Wickliffe remared that the charges only amounted to 75 cents. Col. Zacharie having offered to furnish the clerk with means to pay the expenses, the Board mildly consented to the returns being taken out of the express office.

The Board reached no conclusion relative to using certified duplicates of returns.

Gov. Wells stated that the privilege of cross interrogation would be allowed, but the proceedings of the Board would not be obstructed under any consideration. He said that further notice would be taken of the affidavits present by both sides, but adhered to the ruling that the affidavits should have been filed within 10 days of the making up of the returns.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

New York, Nov. 25—The *Tribune* in its report of the meeting of Governor Tilden and Hendricks yesterday, says that Gov. Hendricks said that public sentiment in the western States in regard to the election was so strong that he was impelled to come east, to ascertain the condition of public feeling here. He expressed his admiration at the conduct of the Southern Democrats, who without the least turbulence had appealed every where to the courts, and was glad that both in the west and on his journey hitherward to notice the disposition of all parties to have matters amicably and lawfully settled. Gov. Tilden fully concurred with all of Gov. Hendricks remarks, and there appeared to be a perfect accord of views in regard to the questions of the hour. No disposition was manifest on the part either of Gov. Tilden or Gov. Hendricks to enter upon a decided plan of action, and after a few other remarks on various topics, Gov. Hendricks withdraws without making a definite proposition, only expressing the hope that he would see Mr. Tilden before leaving the city. At the Everett House last night Mr. Hendricks said: "We have no idea of agreeing upon a plan of action. My coming east was caused solely by a desire to be posted as to the public feeling, and to see a few members of the National Committee. We talked no politics at dinner this evening. I may go back to Indiana to-morrow."

New York, Nov. 28.—The *Post* says: "The best thing the South Carolina Board of Canvassers can do is to reassemble. The country will not be satisfied with proceedings which look like sharp practice. We admit that the Supreme Court itself is not free from a suspicion of sharp practice. No appearance of judicial sharp practice, however, can excuse the sharp practice of the canvassers. In the first place, the conservative opinion of the country demands respect for the judgments of the constituted authorities, and it is better that a decision which is wrong shall be obeyed than it shall be disobeyed even to secure a right end. The proceeding of yesterday will not convince the country that the canvass is honest and fair."

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. Bible House, New York.

POSTPONEMENT.

Court House to Let.

BY ORDER of the Board of Commissioners of Person county, the addition of another story to the COURT HOUSE of said County, will be let to the lowest bidder at the Court House in Roxboro in said county, on the

First Monday of December next.

At 12 o'clock.

The work is to be of Brick. Full specifications made known at the time of letting.

W. E. WEBB, Clerk,
Board of Com.

Sept. 20th, '76. 6t pc.

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS

FOR SALE.

E. J. Hale & Son,

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WILL not be interrupted by the removal of Mr P. M. Hale to Raleigh. Orders from prompt customers solicited, and promptly filled at lowest market rates.

October 18th, 76.

100 YEARS AGO.

THE GOOD OLD MAN

SANTA CLAUS

Has come. He has gifts for the Young and the Old. He treats all alike—is blind. COME AND SEE HIM.

CLAUD W BROWN.

Nov. 28th '76.

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FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

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Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

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Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat,

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,

Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

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Catalogues promptly mailed.

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We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Ties, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

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Nov. 22.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLENERY

MRS. TAYLOR has now on hand a choice selection of

Millenery Fancy Goods and Notions,

At lowest prices for CASH and Country PRODUCE.

Will receive weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses.

Be sure to call at [illegible]

nov. 1. MRS. TAYLORS'.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

HILLSBORO, N.C.

nov. 1st, '76.

CHEAP, COMPREHENSIVE, RELIABLE.

THE CAPE FEAR,

A DAILY Democratic Newspaper, published in Wilmington, N. C. Price $5,00 a year, or 10 cents a week. Send for it. It gives all the Local, State, Telegraphic and General News, in an attractive form. Its Commercial Reports are elaborate and accurate. An original story, by some practical writer, appears nearly every day. Address

CICERO W. HARRIS, or
The Cape Fear,
Wilmington, N. C.

nov 22.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

J. JOHN BROWER, } *Principals.*
G. SAM BRADSHAW, }

The fourth Session will begin Jan. 11th, and continue twenty weeks.

THE Principals have secured the services of two accomplished ladies who, with their experience and superior attainments, in the Primary Department will be under the care of Miss Ara Hall; the Music, under charge of Miss Florence Gannaway.

Natural Science and Mathematics will receive special attention from J. L. Brower, while G. Sam Bradshaw will give his exclusive attention to Latin, Greek and the Modern Languages.

The School is under the discipline of strict rules which will be, in all cases, rigidly executed. Situated in a healthy and strictly moral community ten miles North of Hillsboro, it offers every advantage of a first Class High School.

For circular and further information, apply to either Principal at CALDWELL,
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This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first number for 1877 just issued. Address

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

nov 22

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

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Black Silks at 50c. $1.25, 1.50, 175, $2, and up to $3.50 per yard—all very cheap;
Colored Silks in great variety, at all prices;
Black and Colored Cashmeres and French Merinos;
Black Alpacas—the cheapest ever offered—at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50c, and up to $1 per yard;
Black Mohairs, in fine qualities, from 60c. to $1.25 per yard—as brilliant as silk;
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A full assortment of FANCY DRESS GOODS of the most fashionable styles;
White and Colored Flannels, in plain and twilled, at lower prices than ever known. Our Stock is too large to numerate prices.
GOODS for BOYS and MEN'S WEAR in all styles and qualities, including the celebrated CHARLOTTSVILLE WOOLENS—all to be sold at hard-time prices;
White and Colored Blankets in all sizes and qualities. We give extraordinary bargains in this article. So don't purchase until you have examined our Stock.
Calico Comfortables of our own manufacture a $1,50 and $2;
Horse-Blankets, very cheap;
Canton Flannels from 10 to 30c. per yard;
Bed-Tick from 10 to 25c. per yard;
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Table Damask, for Table Cloths, all pure linen, at 60c. per yard worth 85c;
Doylies or Fringed Napkins from 60c. to $2 per dozen;
Turkey Red Doylies from 75c. to $2,50 per dozen;
Large size Pure Linen Napkins from $1 to $3 per dozen;
Linen Huck Towels at $1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and up to $12 per doz.;
Red Wine Cloth at 75 85c, $1 and up to $1,35 per yard;
Nottingham Curtain Lace at 15c. worth 25c. per yard;
Nottingham Lace Curtains at $2, 3, 4, and up to $25 a set for two Windows, worth 50 per cent. more;
Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Rag, Cottage, Hemp and Venetian Carpet in all qualities and prices;
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All-Wool Table Covers at $1, 1,25 and $1,50;
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Tidies in all sizes, in great variety and very cheap;

All Kinds of Merino and Lamb's Wool Undergarments

For men, women and children, at lower prices than ever known before;
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READY-MADE CLOSED FRONT SHIRTS of our own manufacture, made of the best Wamsutta cotton, fine Irish linen, and completed by skilled hands only to be laundried before wearing. Having lately increased our facilities for manufacturing these shirts, we are enabled to reduce the price to $1. We guarantee them to be in every respect as good as the shirts we have heretofore sold at $1,25.
Open-Front Shirts at $1,25, or six for $7;
READY-MADE GARMENTS for ladies in great variety;
SHAWLS in all sizes and qualities;
Also, a full assortment of CLOAKS.

Our stock is worthy of the attention of all purchasers of

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We only enumerate a small portion of what we have.

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Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5,000.

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October 9th '76 18. Richmond, Va.

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Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....NOV. 29. 1876.

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Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

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At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—in variably in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

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ORCHARD GRASS.

I am still receiving requests every few days for more information about orchard grass. I believe I have said nearly everything that I can say in my various articles, but, as they were not all published in your paper, I will again answer a few of the questions asked.

Two bushels of seed to the acre (of 14 pounds to the bushel) is not too much, but twenty pounds of nice clean seed will issue a good set. To sow less than twenty pounds is penny wise and pound foolish, for less than twenty pounds will not produce a perfect sod and all the ground not sodded over is of course, lost. I believe August to be the best time for sowing orchard grass. I sowed this year a small lot in August to rye and orchard grass. About the 25th or next April I shall mow the rye, which will make a fine lot of feed, and by mowing so early, it will not interfere with the grass, and will protect it during the winter. I believe this to be even better than sowing the grass alone. Most farmers wish to sow the grass seed with wheat or oats. If orchard grass is sown with either of these it should be sown in March. I soil all my stock, and consider orchard grass the best of all grasses for soiling for the following reasons: Its earliness, lateness, rapidity of growth, and the preference stock have for it. All these qualities combined make it the best of all grasses for soiling. It does not make as much feed as corn fodder, but it does not require the work that corn fodder does, and you are obliged to manure your corn fodder and keep it up, while orchard grass improves land every year. Stock never tire of the grass as they do of the fodder. If sown about the first of March, it is not necessary to harrow the seed in, although a light harrowing will do no harm.

Some of my correspondents seem to think that I am writing for amusement profit or pay. My sole consideration is to have this valuable (the most valuable) grass sown over all the United States. Owing to the excessive drought, I did not attempt to save any seed this year, except just what I needed for my own sowing, for fear it would not fill well, but mowed all for hay. I was mistaken, however, for the drought seemed scarcely to affect the seed at all. I can recommend the furnished by Allison and Addison, of Richmond, Va; as the sample I obtained from them was very fine. Another great advantage orchard grass has over other grasses and clover is the greater certainty of getting a catch; I have never failed, and have never seen a failure.—Country Gentleman.

LIMING LAND.

At a recent meeting of the Elmira N. Y. Farmers Club there were some statements of experience in the use of lime. Mr Fitch said that thirteen years ago he had a field so wretchedly poor that it would produce nothing but sorrel, with which at last it became overrun. He plowed it, planted potatoes, and of course got no crop. The next season he spread 300 bushels of lime on about six acres—or half the field—this being sufficient to give the quite a thick covering. He expected thus to overcome the, sorrel, regarding lime as the antidote to this plant. He again put in potatoes, was rewarded with a fine harvest, and the sorrel has never since re-appeared. The land was completely renovated by this single application, and even to this day traces of the lime come up with each repeated turning of the soil. The next year without further fertilizing he had an excellent harvest of oats. With this crop the field was laid down to grass, which made a good catch and grew luxuriantly where grass would not grow before. At subsequent plowings other manures were used, the piece has always proved reliable for whatever crop Mr. Fitch cared to raise.

WATERING HOUSE PLANTS.

How often should house-plants be watered? is the question frequently asked by those who have had little or no experience in their culture. There certainly cannot be an particular rule given in regard to time, for some species require more water than others, and plants in large pots will need it less frequently than those in small ones. The temperature of the room has also a powerful effect upon the evaporation of moisture; if very warm the plants will require more than if it is cool. There are, however, two very essential things relating to house culture of plants which should not be overlooked: 1st. Never apply cold water from a cistern or well, but let it be somewhere about the temperature of the air in which the plants are grown. Very cold water is sure to check the growth of the plants. 2nd. When the plants are watered give the soil in the box a good soaking, and then omit watering again until the soil shows that it is needed. A little at a time and very often, is too generally the practice with the novice.

BUGS ON VINES.

To destroy bugs on squash and cucumber vines dissolve a table-spoonful of saltpetre in a pailful of water, put one pint of this around each hills, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. Use more saltpetre if you can afford it—it is good for vegetables but death to animals life, the bugs burrow in the earth at night and fail to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill the 'grub' in peach trees—only use twice as much, say a quart or two to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing any vegetable with it—a concentrated solution applied to beans make them grow wonderfully.

SMALL FRUITS IN GARDENS.

But few people seem to know the value of small fruits to a family when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick perhaps six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on your table as a dessert, if you please, at noon, and your tea-table is loaded with them at evening, and you want little else but your bread and butter. Your family consume in one way or another about eight quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for bodily ailments are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases not settled permanently in the system. After strawberries, raspberries come, to continue about three weeks; then we have blackberries, where the climate is not too cold for the cultivated varieties; then the currants ripen, which remain with us till the grapes mature; and taking the season through, any family with a half acre of land in a garden can grow small fruits that make country life delightful, and at the same time hundreds of dollars can bt saved in the supply of the table, as the writer knows from forty years' experience.

Gentleness with Cows.—Five per cent; and perhaps ten, can be added to the amount of milk obtained from the cows of this country, if the following rules are inexorably followed: 1. Never hurry cows in driving them to and from pasture 2. Milk as nearly at equal intervals as possible. Half-past five in the morning and six at night are very good hours. 3 Be especially tender to the cow at milking times. 4. When seated, draw the milk as rapidly as possible, being certain always to get all. 5. Never talk or think of anything beside what you are doing when milking. 6. Offer some caress, and always a soothing word, when you approach a cow and when you leave her. The better she loves you, the more free and complete will be her abandon as you sit by her side.

Why do girls kiss each other and men do not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss, and men have.

A sick man in New Orleans was told by the doctor that nothing would save him except a quart of catnip tea. 'Then I must die,' said the poor man, 'for I don't hold but a pint.'

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Knitting in the heel and narrowing off the toe complete; knits all sizes; narrows and widens at will; and knits the web either Tubular or Flat, Single, Double or Ribbed, Producing all Varieties of Knit Apparel. Send for circulars and sample stocking.

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$500 A MONTH a certainty to any person selling our LETTER Book No press, brush or water used. Sample Book worth $2.00 sent free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR CO. Tribune Building, Chicago.

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Two coats of our PAINT are sufficient where three coats of other Paints would be required.

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The consumer takes NO RISK in using them as we guarantee satisfaction and will repaint any building with English R. R. white lead or any other, IF OUR PAINTS do not prove perfectly satisfactory.

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Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

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1846. THIRTIETH YEAR. 1876.

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May 3. 1y.

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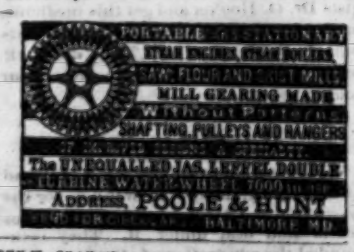

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Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Le Charlotte		3.55 A. M.
" Air Line Junc'n		5.20 "
" Salisbury		7.35 "
" Greensboro		9.55 "
" Danville		12.20 P. M.
" Dundee		12.48 "
" Burkeville		3.05 "
Ar. at Richmond		7.45 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Richmond		7.30 A. M.
" Burkville		10.42 "
" Dundee		2.55 P. M.
" Danville		3.30 "
" Greensboro		5.40 "
" Salisbury		8.15 "
" Air-Line Jct.		10.25 "
Ar. at Charlotte		10.47 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr. 5.32pm
" Co. Shops	11.51 P M	Lv 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.40p m	Ar. 12.20p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.45 "	Lv'e 10.10 "

STATIONS.	Accomodation Train.	
Leave Greensboro.	6.30 p m.	Arr. 9.30 a m
" Co. Shops	11.50 "	Lv. 6.30 "
Arr. at Raleigh,	4.01 a m.	Ar. 2.30 p m.
" at Goldsboro,	11.20 "	Lv'e 5.20 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	6.30 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	9.15 "
Leave Salem,	7.00 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.15 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 12.24 p. m connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Accommodation Train leaving Raleigh at 10.45 p m connects with Northern bound Trains at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east.

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HILLSBORO RECORDER--Extra.

HILLSBORO, N. C., NOVEMBER 1876.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The meeting of the General Assembly in this Centennial year of our national existence, is an important event in the history of the State. You have met for the purpose of enacting laws to promote our various interests as a people. You are here, the chosen representatives of the people, who, in return for the confidence they have reposed in you, look to you for wise and judicious legislation.

During the year now drawing rapidly to a close, we have been exempt from pestilence and famine, and from unusual suffering of every kind. Our people have enjoyed the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and they have prospered to a greater or less degree in every department of industry. We have abundant cause to be grateful to God for His manifold mercies and blessings. The earth has brought forth her fruits in due season, and all who have been industrious and economical have prospered, having generally received fair compensation for their labor.

Peace has prevailed everywhere within our borders. We have nothing, therefore, in the heavens or in the earth itself of which we have a right to complain, for both have been propitious to us. It remains for us only to go forward in the path of duty, without any vain regrets for what is passed, prepared to use and improve the present, and to act our part in a cheerful and hopeful spirit in the future which lies before us.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC TREASURY.

The financial condition of the State claims the careful attention and consideration of the General Assembly.

The following statement shows balance in hands of Public Treasurer Oct. 1st, 1875, and the amount of receipts and disbursements of the Public Treasurer for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1876.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1875—		
Educational Fund,	$ 14,680.76	
Public Fund,	184,760.11¾	
	$ 198,742.89¾	
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876,	$ 42,235.59	
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1876,	524,029.13¾	
	$ 566,274.76¾	
	$ 265,017.64	
Disbursement of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1876,	$ 54,707.93	
Disbursement of Public Fund for year ending Sept. 30th, 1876,	529,665.22	
	$ 562,750.15	
Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1876—		
Educational Fund,	$ 1,572.44	
Public Fund,	180,687.97	

STATE DEBT.

The bonded debt of the State on the 1st. Oct. 1876, was as follows:

Bonds issued before the war, called "old Bonds,"	$ 8,372,900	
Interest unpaid on same,	4,003,777.50	
Total, principal and interest,	$12,376,677.40	
Bonds issued since the war under acts passed before the war,	$ 1,781,000	
Interest unpaid on same,	607,180	
	$ 2,488,180	
Bonds issued since the war under ordinance and acts passed since the war, not special tax,	$ 2,015,045	
Interest unpaid on same,	871,127.95	
	$ 2,886,172.95	
This class embraces the following issues: Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, issued during the war under acts passed before the war, and renewed by acts of 1865 and 1867,	$ 465,000	
Registered certificates of Board of Education	$ 383,045	
Chatham Railroad, Ordinances Convention,	1,723,000	
Williamston & Tarboro Railroad,	150,000	
Penitentiary,	44,000	
	$ 2,015,045	
Bonds issued under Funding Acts of 1866-'68 as follows:		
Funding Act of 1866,	$ 2,417,300	
Interest unpaid on same,	1,157,700	
	$ 3,574,993	
Funding Act of 1868,	1,709,900	
Interest unpaid on same,	812,253	
	$ 2,522,153	
Total for Funding,	$ 6,097,145	
Bonds issued during the war under acts passed before the war, for internal improvement purposes, including $215,000 for Chatham Railroad, issued under ordinance of Convention, Jan. 30th, 1862,	$ 953,000	
Interest unpaid on same,	592,985	
Total principal and interest,	$ 1,545,985.	
Special Tax Bonds,	$11,407,000	
Interest unpaid on same,	4,897,770	
Total principal and interest,	$16,304,770	
Total debt including interest exclusive of special Tax,	$25,542,160.45	
Total debt with interest including "special Tax" bonds,	$41,846,930.45	

FUNDING ACT OF 1874-'75

Nothing has yet been done under the act passed by the last General Assembly to compromise the State debt. The amount of our state bonds held by the few creditors who signified their willingness to accept the proposed compromise was so small that it was not deemed advisable to incur the expense of having new bonds prepared, and of levying a special tax upon all the taxable property of the State, for the purpose of paying the interest on such a small amount. It is very important that we should compromise, commute and settle the State debt; so that our financial condition may be the better known both at home and abroad, and our public credit again established upon a sound basis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

I respectfully recommend to your careful consideration the interesting report of D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer.

It becomes my duty to say that Treasurer Jenkins has voluntarily retired from the office he has filled with consummate skill and ability for more than eight years past. He has managed the financial affairs of the State honestly and safely through all the difficulties and embarrassments by which he has often been surrounded. He has been an honest and faithful public officer, and in retiring to private life, he leaves a record of which he may well be proud.

THE AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The Auditor's reports show the receipts and disbursements at the Public Treasury for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1876, and I respectfully invite your attention to the same. The Auditor's office is one of the most important offices in the State, and I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the manner in which the duties of that office have been discharged.

MANUFACTURES.

While all material wealth comes from the soil, and while the interest of the farmer should, therefore, be first considered, we should at the same time give attention and extend our fostering care to the manufactures and the Mechanic arts. North Carolina pays annually to foreign countries and to her sister States millions of dollars for manufactured articles, which should be produced here at home. We have the raw material, or the means of producing the raw material for nearly every fabric for which we pay this largely to other communities and regions. It may be assumed that we manufacture our own tobacco, and supply a large surplus thereof to other portions of the world the proceeds of the sales of which constitute the basis of no small part of the financial prosperity of the State; but while this is so, and while I would commend the tobacco manufacturers for their skill energy and industry, yet I would at the same time urge that more and more capital and skilled labor be employed in other branches of domestic manufactures.

We ought to manufacture and supply ourselves with a large proportion of our woolen clothes of all kinds, especially of the coarser and more substantial kinds.

We ought to spin and weave at least one-half of our cotton crop, which cannot be less than 250,000 bales per annum. We ought to manufacture our own iron, from the vast beds of ore which we have in various parts of the State, some of which are not excelled for quality elsewhere in the earth.

We ought to get out and use more of our timber, and send more of it than we do, to the markets of the world. We ought to direct very much more of our attention and energies to the great work of building up a home market for our people, and of thus living more within ourselves.

A policy of this kind would benefit every interest, and would especially redound to the advantage and prosperity of the farmers, by creating a demand here at home for their products.

It would also save millions of dollars per annum to the State, which are now expended outside our borders, and which constitute a constant drain upon our wealth.

It would also diversify labor and give employment to all classes of our people, without which we cannot hope to advance rapidly in intelligence and wealth.

I cannot gentlemen too strongly commend this subject to your attention and consideration.

IMMIGRATION.

I beg leave to renew and urge the recommendations heretofore made by my predecessors and myself on the subject of immigration. No State has a finer climate than North Carolina, and her soil is rich and so varied that nearly all the fruits and products of the earth common to our country can be cultivated and gathered here by the hand of industry. Besides, we have inexhaustible deposits of the most valuable minerals; we have water power in the greatest abundance for turning machinery; and we have vast forests of the best timber thus far barely touched by the hand of man. In a word, there is no region of the earth, so far as climate and mineral resources are concerned, which is more inviting than our State is to the immigrant. I feel sure that your legislation will be such as to hold out inducements to immigrants to settle among us, to become as one of our people, and thus labor with those of us who are already here, and who expect to remain to develop our resources, to build up our industries of all kinds and to render our State more and more prosperous, enlightened and wealthy.

UNIVERSITY.

The last General Assembly passed an act directing the Public Treasurer to issue to the Trustees of the University, a certificate of indebtedness for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, with interest at six per cent. payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July in each year, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the interest to be used by said Trustees in support of the University.

Under this act the Public Treasurer pays to the University $7,500 per annum for that purpose.

The University was opened for the reception of students on the 20th of September 1875, under its new organization and it is now in successful operation with Hon. Kemp P. Battle as President and an able corps of Professors.

PENITENTIARY.

I respectfully invite your attention to the biennial Report of the Board of Directors, Architect, Deputy Warden, Steward and Physician for the two years ending October 31st, 1876. The report of the Board of Directors shows in a plain and business-like manner the practical operations of the Penitentiary, from which it will be seen that much valuable work has been done on and about that Institution, although a large number of the best convict laborers have been sent off to work on public works. During the last two years the work on the Penitentiary has progressed about as much as could reasonably be expected under all the circumstances.

There has been erected within the prison enclosure a strong cell building, containing 64 cells for prisons.

The building is of brick, with iron doors and frames, and is now ready for occupation.

The brick used in its construction were made by convict labor, and all the stone-work was cut by convicts. There has also been erected one section of the cell block in the main building the larger portion of the bricks having been laid by convicts. And the iron doors and frames for the same were manufactured within the prison enclosure, by convicts, at less than one-half of the original contract price.

The foundation for another section of cells, has been laid and the first and second stories built. The iron doors and frames have been made and are ready for this section also.

In compliance with an act of the General Assembly the Directors of the Penitentiary furnished 252 convicts to the Commissioners of the Western North Carolina Railroad and have built for them three sets of quarters.

The value of the labor of the convicts already on that road is probably $100,000. The State is bound to feed, clothe, and guard them.

The increase of the number of convicts, the increase of the guard and overseers have created a deficiency of $21,678.57 for which the Directors ask an immediate appropriation, to meet the present wants of the prison.

The Directors of the Penitentiary farmed out to the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad Company 200 convicts for the period of 3 years. That was done mainly because the appropriation for the Penitentiary, made by the last General Assembly, was insufficient to support all the convicts. The Company agreed to feed, clothe, guard and furnish medical attention to the prisoners let to them and in addition pay to the prison Directors the sum of $31.25 per capita per year, and have given a bond for the faithful performance of the contract and all of the provisions of the contract have been faithfully observed and the quarterly payments promptly made.

There is a foundry and Machine Shop connected with the Penitentiary, which has been proved to be both necessary and valuable.

The work in this shop both as to quality and quantity has been very satisfactory. All the work is done by the convicts and all the iron work required for the building is made here.

The blacksmith shop has been kept busy manufacturing tools required in quarrying stone and for other purposes. The labor is performed by convicts.

In the shoe shop they are now manufacturing all the shoes worn by the convicts within the prison enclosure, and for those employed on the different railroads in the State. It is believed that a small amount of money invested in machinery for manufacturing shoes would yield a large return; but owing to the limited means on hand this important branch of business has not yet been very extensively carried on.

In accordance with the requirements of the General Assembly, the Directors of the Penitentiary furnished 50 convicts to the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, who were employed in the manufacture of brick, used in the erection of a new kitchen for that institution. The Directors of the Penitentiary also furnished the Directors of the Western Insane Asylum at Morganton 50 convicts, who were employed in making bricks and grading grounds for that institution.

The Penitentiary Board of Directors furnished the North Carolina & Georgia Rail Road Company 50 convicts.

This road will form a part of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, leading from Asheville to Murphy, in Cherokee county, and thence via the Georgia Road to Marietta, Georgia.

This Company is composed of citizens of Georgia and North Carolina, and the State of Georgia is working its convicts on the road to the North Carolina line, while our people in Cherokee county agreed to take upon themselves the trouble and expense of transporting, feeding and clothing, guarding and furnishing medical attendance to the convicts for their labor.

The Board of Directors also farmed out to Matthews & Co., lessees of the New Hanover work house, 30 convicts for the balance of their term; they agreeing to feed, clothe, guard and give medical attention to the convicts for their labor.

I respectfully invite you, gentlemen, to visit the Penitentiary any time at your leisure, and see for yourselves what has been done, and the management and progress of this important State work.

I deem it due to truth and justice to say that I have had no cause of complaint against any of the officers and managers of the Penitentiary during the last two years. I believe they have been honest and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and I cherish none but the kindest feelings for them all.

AMENDMENT OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Justice requires that each crime shall be punished according to its grade, and not according to an arbitrary law that would punish a small crime as much as a great one; and as there are grades and degrees of crime, so there should be grades and degrees in the amount of punishment. We are informed by the Divine law, which upholds and sustains the eternal principles of justice, that every man shall be judged and rewarded according to his deeds.

There is a white man in the Penitentiary, sent there for a term of ten years, for stealing a Bible while drunk. There is a youth in the Penitentiary for a term of three years for stealing one geese, valued at ten cents. There is another in the Penitentiary for a term of three years for receiving a stolen chicken. Such punishments for such offences are unjust, cruel, monstrous and absurd.

Under the law as it now stands, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, assault and battery, even an assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to commit murder is not a Penitentiary crime.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The interesting report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, shows the condition of that Institution for the last two official years, to which I respectfully invite your attention.

The report for 1876 shows that the total number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 23d day of February, 1856, is one thousand one hundred and seventy-three; the total number of discharges for the same time is nine hundred and nine, of whom three hundred and two were cured; one hundred and fourteen improved; one hundred and eighty unimproved; and three hundred and thirteen died—leaving now under treatment two hundred and sixty-four.

The last General Assembly passed an act authorizing the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum to erect a new kitchen with sufficient store room connected therewith to accommodate provisions and supplies for the institution. The act provided that so much of the appropropriation made for the years 1875 and 1876 should be applied by the Board of Directors to the immediate construction of a suitable kitchen connected with and for the benefit of the said Asylum; the sum for that purpose was not to exceed $8,000. The act also authorized the employment of such convict labor from the Penitentiary as should be necessary for the erection of said kitchen. From twenty-five to fifty convicts were employed, and the building is now completed.

The last General Assembly passed "an act to provide another Asylum for the Insane of North Carolina," to be located within three miles of Morganton, North Carolina, and known as the Western Insane Asylum. The act appointed five Commissioners to purchase for the State a suitable tract of land for the purpose, to superintend its construction, and appropriated $50,000 for the year 1875, and $30,000 for the year 1876, all of which has been paid out of the Public Treasury. The act also provides that the Commissioners may employ such convicts in the Penitentiary as can be made available. A report of the progress of the Western Asylum will be made in a short time.

The last General Assembly passed also "an act to provide for the colored insane of North Carolina," and appropriated $10,000 per annum to the establishment at the Marine Hospital building at Wilmington, North Carolina, of a branch Asylum for the colored insane, and their support and treatment; as nothing has been done under said act further than to effect

I respectfully and earnestly recommend the establishment of an asylum for the colored insane, under the same rules, regulations and treatment as white patients. The colored race compose a large part of our population and help to support our government, and they are as liable to become insane as the white race.

Although they were kept in bondage and ignorance for more than two hundred years before their emancipation, yet they contributed largely to improve this country and increase its wealth and prosperity. They have emancipated, and we hope they will study and realize all the benefits and blessings of a free Republican government, of equal laws and equal rights to all.

If the white race can pass two-thirds of our population, and there are two asylums for the support of the white insane, surely the colored race, composing one-third of the population, ought in justice to have one asylum for the support of the colored insane. The subject should appeal strongly to the humanity and charity of the General Assembly, and I hope the appeal will not be made in vain.

DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

I respectfully call your attention to the report of the Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

The number of pupils enrolled during the last two years has been:

Deaf and Dumb males 73; females 68,	141
Blind males 51; females 42,	93
Total,	234

The average attendance for the past two years has been about 210, sometimes more and sometimes less.

The health of the pupils has been good, and they all seem to be contented and happy.

They are taken care of by kind and humane teachers and matrons, who seem to regard their protection and welfare with as much interest and anxiety as if they were their own children.

The financial condition of the Institution is as favorable as could reasonably be expected.

On the first day of November, 1874, there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $ 5,097 07

The appropriation for two years was 90,000 00

Special appropriation, 3,000 00

Received from shoe shop, 2,880 25

Miscellaneous sources, 726 15

From interest, 89 00

Total, $101,355 41

There has been expended or all purposes, 88,941 41

Leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, November 1st, 1876, of $12,361 41

Out of this balance must come the support of the Institution for the months of November and December, 1876, as the appropriations made by the General Assembly run from the 1st of January of each year.

This noble Charity of the State is done and is doing much good for these unfortunate objects of our charity and pity, who are deprived of the great blessings of language, or signs and of hearing.

I heartily recommend them to your favorable and generous consideration and support.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The last General Assembly passed "An Act in relation to the Western North Carolina Railroad, which act authorized the Governor of the State of North Carolina, Robert P. Caldwell, and James L. Robinson, commissioners to enforce at the Western North Carolina Railroad, and all property and rights belonging thereto at sale theretofore made under a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Greensboro, in the Western District of North Carolina, and any claims against the Western North Carolina Railroad which might be necessary to secure the State of North Carolina a perfect and indefeasible title to the said North Carolina Railroad, and all its property and franchises, for a sum not exceeding $50,000; to pay for it said commissioners were legally authorized and required to issue bonds in the name of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company of the denomination of $1,000 each, in the manner of mortgage bonds, bearing interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum payable semi-annually and due at fifteen years from date, signed by the chairman and countersigned by the secretary of said company, and sealed with the seal of the company. The coupons, as they become due on said bonds, are made receivable in payment of any taxes or other dues to the State, for the purpose of securing the payment of the bonds and interest as the same may become due. The said commissioners were empowered to execute and deliver many as deeds, with power of sale as provided by the act. Hon. David A. Jenkins late Public Treasurer, was agreed on as Trustee.

The act provided for the appointment of three commissioners to manage said road and its affairs during the recess of the General Assembly, and to build and complete the same to its terminal on Point Rock and the Georgia or Tennessee line, near Ducktown, according to the charter of said Western North Carolina Railroad Company and the acts amendatory thereof. The act required the Commissioners appointed before entering upon their duties to execute a bond payable to the State of North Carolina to be approved by the Governor, in a sum necessary to secure the State, but in no case less than double the amount of the net earnings for the preceding year.

The Western North Carolina Railroad, property franchises, including road-bed, superstructure, equipment and all its real and personal estate, was sold at public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 22nd day of June, 1875. After the sale was duly confirmed by the Circuit Court, and a good and lawful title conveyed to the State, I appointed Wallace W. Robins, of Madison, W. R. Pearson, of Burke, and William P. Canaday, of New Hanover, and took a separate bond for $25,000, with sufficient security from each Commissioner, to protect the interest of the State. The act provides that said Commissioners shall have such convicts as are not necessary for completing the penitentiary for laborers upon the unfinished portion of the Western North Carolina Railroad as they may require, and may use such portion of the net earnings of the road in its construction as they may deem proper.

By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the purchaser was required to pay $10,000 in cash on the day of sale, which was done. As soon as a perfect and indefeasible title to said road could be secured to the State, and as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made for taking care of convicts, they were put to work on the road. The Directors of the Penitentiary have furnished the Commissioners of the Western N. C. Road additional convicts at different times amounting to 284. More might have been put to work on that road, but the law requires the Penitentiary to feed, clothe and guard them, and it has been impracticable for the Penitentiary to support the large and increasing number of convicts out of the limited appropriation for that purpose made by the last General Assembly.

No appropriation was made for an active and vigorous prosecution of this great State work which has been too long neglected, and which is destined to be of great importance to the people of North Carolina. Soon after we had purchased this road and commenced work upon it with the limited means at our command, some of the liberal and patriotic citizens of Wilmington, actuated by a commendable spirit of State pride, which has ever characterized the leading men of that city, voluntarily contributed $40,000, which paid for iron enough to lay about three miles of new track of the Western North Carolina Railroad. When this road is completed to the Tennessee line near Ducktown through one of the most valuable mineral regions in the United States, where various kinds of ores are deposited in the bosom of the earth in abundance, and where nothing but convenient railroad facilities are necessary to unlock the strong vault of the mountain, and open their golden treasures to the world, and when this is done, and when the East and West are united by iron ties, by the strong and indissoluble ties of a common interest, a common brotherhood and a common country, North Carolina will then stand as a giant in the gateway of the Nations, enthroned in her supe perity wealth and power.

The other branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad down the French Broad River to Paint Rock, on the Tennessee line, is also of great public importance, and when completed it will enable us to extend our trade and intercourse from the Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley and the great West.

COLLEGE FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The people of the State of all parties are gratified at the prospects which are opening before the University at Chapel Hill. We trust the day will come when this institution will be at once the pride and ornament of the State, and when it will confer greater advantages of all kinds upon the white young men of the State, and upon society, and upon the whole people by its reflex action, than it has ever conferred heretofore.

But we cannot expect to prosper permanently, gentlemen, if we violate the eternal principles of right and justice. About ten years ago the Congress of the United States donated to this State a certain quantity of public lands, to be applied to the support of an agricultural college. This donation was made on the basis of population, and included the colored people of this State as a part of our population as represented in Congress.

The scrip for these lands has been sold, and the amount received, namely, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, has been applied exclusively to the support of the University at Chapel Hill. The people of the State, including the people of color, are annually taxed to the amount of seven thousand five hundred dollars, by way of interest on the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars referred to, and this amount thus raised by taxation on all the people, is applied exclusively to the benefit of the white University at Chapel Hill. Is it right to do this, while at the same time no provision is made for a college for the colored people. Is it in accordance with justice to devote all of this interest to one race of our people, and neglect the other race? I am aware that suggestions of this kind are not agreeable to some of our people, and that in making them I am subjecting myself to animadversion, and even to reproach, but I am here in the Executive Chair, not to consult popularity at the expense of principle, but to do what I believe to be right.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend that steps be taken by this General Assembly to provide for the establishment of a college for the education of the colored youth of the State.

EDUCATION.

I respectfully invite your attention to the interesting report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Education is of the greatest value and importance to the people, and it should receive the careful approbation and encouragement of all.

The following is the most reliable information at present in relation to school statistics in North Carolina:

Male white children of school age,	128,580
Female white children of school age,	119,930
Total of white children,	248,510
Male colored children of school age,	77,503
Female colored children of school age,	75,415
Total number of colored children,	152,998
Total number of children of school age,	401,508
White school districts,	2,702
Colored school districts,	1,374
Total,	4,076
Public school houses for white children,	1,934
Private school houses for white children,	845
Public school houses for colored children,	1,371
Private school houses for colored children,	140
Total,	3,990
Academies for white children,	169
Academies for colored children,	5
Colleges for white children,	22
Colleges for colored children,	2
White male teachers in Public Schools,	1,294
White female teachers in Public Schools,	783
Colored male teachers in Public Schools,	529
Colored female teachers in Public Schools,	288
Total,	2,894

It is the main purpose in any system of education, to teach the child how to think and to think accurately. When we look into the causes which make kind and upright individuals and natural law-abiding citizens that intellectual and moral culture are both essential to make a useful citizen. All those countries where every child is instructed to control and govern other lands where only a partial system of education is put in practice. The hope of our State rests with a more thorough system of common schools. The position which she will in future hold in the Republic must greatly depend upon the correct instruction given to the people. Our soldier must be educated to the use of intelligence ere the perpetuity of the Republic can be well assured, and nothing should be permitted to swerve us from our efforts to popularize education.

The plan of giving a free education to every child of ordinary mind in the United States is a noble one, and deserving of the highest commendation. But in this State more especially there is great need that many of our teachers should be better taught. Therefore it is of prime importance that there should be some few High Schools or Graded Schools established where our teachers for both races can be instructed how to teach.

Every child has a right to an education, and those persons who should be such as will qualify the child for any position in life which it may be called to occupy.

Everyone knows that an intelligent workman is always worth more than one who is ignorant of even the rudiments of his vocation. It is the purpose and aim of a common school system to prepare pupils to discharge the duties of life with credit to themselves and their State. When this is accomplished, it will promote the happiness and safety of the citizen and the nation. A good system of common schools, well carried out, will prove itself the friend of man and the best of human agencies for the preservation of free government on earth.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Allow me to call to your attention to the importance of graded schools. Several of these schools have been established in this state and they are conferring signal benefits on the communities in which they exist. The education which is received in these schools begins with the rudiments for the little children, and gradually ascends until the larger and older scholars are thoroughly instructed in the higher branches of learning, thus fitting them for the active business of life without further instruction, or preparing them for college, where they may make still further and higher progress in learning and knowledge. We should have many schools of this kind in the State for both races; and I respectfully and earnestly recommended that a law be passed by the General Assembly authorizing cities and towns of more than fifteen hundred inhabitants to tax themselves by a majority vote to support graded schools, in which the opportunity for an education shall be free to all, the whites to themselves and the colored people to themselves, according to the Constitution and laws of this State.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State, in his report, makes some suggestions and recommendations which I think worthy of your attention and consideration. I believe that the records, books and papers in the office of Secretary of State have been properly arranged in regard to order, system and convenience. The Secretary has with much labor arranged the records and papers of his office according to counties and in alphabetical order, so that they can now be conveniently referred to. I respectfully call your attention to the limited space allowed to the Secretary of State for keeping and preserving the records of his office.

The Legislature authorized the Secretary to sell the surplus laws, journals and documents, which he has done.

Letters are frequently received from foreign governments asking an exchange of official publications with our State, which requests cannot be complied with, as there is no law authorizing such exchange. They frequently offer in exchange for our books valuable and interesting works, but we cannot exchange without means and authority.

I respectfully call your attention to the purchases of stationery made by the Secretary for the State for the year 1876, and of carpets for the Supreme Court room. I recommend that a thorough and searching investigation be made into his official dealings and transactions involved in the purchases referred to. The Secretary of state demands this investigation in the name of justice, that the truth may be known in regard to the manner in which he has discharged his duty in this respect.

STATE LIBRARY.

I recommend to your consideration the report of Thomas R. Purnell, late State Librarian, repeating former recommendations for the erection of a suitable building for a State Library.

I recommend the erection of a suitable building on Capitol Square for a Supreme Court room and a State Library.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson Mitchell, Judge of the 10th Judicial District, resigned June 20, 1875.

D. M. Furches was appointed his successor in office, August 2, 1875.

Stephen D. Pool, Superintendent of Public Instruction, resigned June 30, 1876.

Hon. John Pool was appointed his successor in office, July 1, 1876.

Hon. Thomas Settle, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, resigned July 31, 1876.

W. T. Faircloth was appointed his successor in office, November 18, 1876.

Thomas R. Purnell, State Librarian, resigned November 6, 1876.

James F. Taylor was appointed his successor in office, November 18, 1876.

Hon. D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, resigned, to take effect November 22, 1876.

I have appointed Dr. John M. Worth, Public Treasurer, from and after that date.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this my last regular message I commend to your care and protection the interests of the people and the honor of the State. All our State Institutions have been well conducted, and I cheerfully bear testimony to the manner in which all the officers have discharged their duty.

Let us, gentlemen, begin the second century of our existence as a free people with feelings of devout gratitude to God for the manifold mercies and blessings with which he has crowned us for the last one hundred years, and with an unfaltering purpose to do as much for our posterity as has been done for us by our ancestors during the century out of whose glorious light we are now passing. May this light increase in splendor and purity through all the coming years, even the light of civil and religious liberty; and may our State, the land of our sires and the home of our affections, be among the foremost in that career of prosperity and greatness which shall characterize the States of our common Union, and thus participate equally with all of them in the benefits and blessings which we trust the future has in store for us.

CURTIS H BROGDEN.

Executive Department, Raleigh, Nov. 22nd, 1876.

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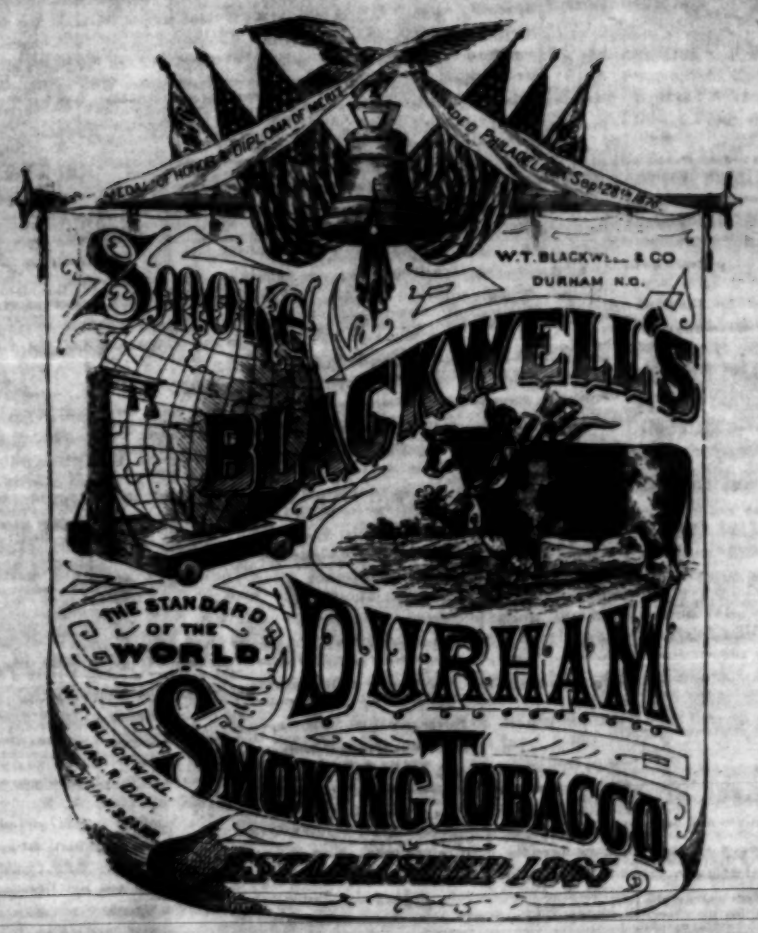

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